

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE SIBYRIAN FANTASY.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LINGARD
REMYER.—DAILY LOVE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—
LES GORGONNES.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHIEUX OF
THE PERIOD.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY THE CROWN
PRINCE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
SARATOGA.
NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 46 Bowery.—DIE
HUELINGEN.
GLOBE THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTER-
TAINMENT, 40 FIFTH ST.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st. between 5th and 6th av.—
MURDER AND ABOUT NOTHING.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perfor-
mances every afternoon and evening.
NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLACK OCEAN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—
CURS.
MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 558 Broadway.—
NEW MINSTER HALL, PARK, BUREAU, 400.
TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCA-
LISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st. between 8th
and 9th av.—NEGRO MINSTER HALL, BROOKLYN, &c.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—HOOVER'S
AND KELLY'S MINSTER HALL.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOWERS IN
THE KING, ACROBATS, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 9, 1871.

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ROGUES IN GRAIN.—A Western paper states that a Chicago grain dealer has got himself into trouble for obtaining a false grain certificate. "Rogues in grain" have rarely been a scarce article in that latitude.

SENATOR SUMNER, it seems, is actually to be displaced from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Morton or Cameron put in his place. In view of the pressure of foreign negotiations upon us at the present time no action could be more unfortunate and ill-timed.

JAMAICA.—By special telegram to the HERALD we learn that the cable expedition is still actively engaged in operations to recover the lost Porto Rico cable, and they will not return to St. Thomas until successful. By way of Kingston we learn of the death of the Governor of the Danish West India Islands, from enlargement of the heart.

A BRICK BOATMEN'S STRIKE is the newest thing in strikes that we have at present. The men who freight the bricks from Haverstraw to New York demand higher wages, or extra pay for piling the brick when they unload them. As real estate is almost at a standstill just now we may put down the brick strike as something less serious at least than the coal strike.

THREE SEAMEN are undergoing trial in the United States Circuit Court for arson on the high seas, in having set fire to and burned the ship Robert Edwards when eight hundred miles at sea last May. The offence is punishable with death, and each one of the prisoners confesses to a participation in the dreadful deed.

GOVERNOR AUSTIN, of Minnesota, has been knocking some of the State land-grabbers on the head by vetoing a Land Division bill, which passed the Legislature through the influence of corrupt combinations. The Governors of other Western States would be doing a good thing if they would follow the example of Governor Austin, and act on the principle practised at Donnybrook fairs—wherever they see a land-grabber's head hit it.

EXIT VICTOR HUGO.—The French National Assembly knows Victor Hugo no longer. Yesterday he tendered his resignation and abruptly quitted the Chamber, because he was hissed for advocating the legality of Garibaldi's election. It is a peculiarity of Victor Hugo and the other French radicals that they advocate in all seriousness what seems very absurd to everybody else. Garibaldi is an unnaturalized foreigner, and one would have supposed that the invalidity of his election to the Assembly would have been recognized and admitted even by the men who voted for him. Not so Victor Hugo and the Universal Republicans of France. They hold that Garibaldi, being a republican, is a citizen of the world, and is, consequently, eligible to legislate for France. The absurd idealism characteristic of Victor Hugo has caused him to collapse temporarily. We expect, however, that he will recover himself in a few days and astonish the world by publishing an address to the French people, abounding in exordes and inflated rhetoric.

The President and Congress on Southern Outrages and the Ku Klux Klan.

We publish to-day from our special correspondent at Raleigh, N. C., a report of certain proceedings in the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, which throws some light on the character, materials, organization and savage atrocities of that mysterious Southern organization of assassins, the Ku Klux Klan. To his bold repressive measures against this secret organization Governor Holden is indebted for the position in which he stands to-day as a criminal offender against the rights and liberties of the people of the State. He pushed his measures of repression so far as to create a widespread reign of terror and confusion, especially among the poor negroes, from which the untimely democracy, by rousing majorities, carried the late elections for the State Legislature; and hence this impeachment of the Governor and this suggestive testimony in his defence concerning the Ku Klux Klan. At the same time it is understood that Mr. Morton's Ku Klux investigating committee of the United States Senate have been sifting the outrages of these moss troopers to the bottom, and have been so much occupied with them in North Carolina and South Carolina, that they have only as yet barely touched upon the labor before them in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

It has been broadly hinted, however, from the committee that upon these Ku Klux Klans, in all the States concerned south and west of Virginia, sufficient evidence has been collected to show that the Southern blacks and Northern settlers and adventurers in the South known as "carpet baggers" are at the mercy of these Ku-Klux regulators of Southern society, law and politics, and that unless Congress shall provide some remedy against the desperadoes of these white vagabondizing vigilance committees the Southern blacks, more than ever heretofore, will be frightened or driven away from the polls, and that the Southern elections will thus be completely under the terrorism of the Ku Klux and their democratic allies. Our daily news despatches from the South, meantime, indicate anything but peace and harmony or security to life and property in the cotton States, and anything but submission to reconstruction by the still unreconstructed State of Kentucky. Only the other day a band of four or five hundred armed white men broke into a jail in South Carolina and took out and carried off into the woods a dozen or more of negro prisoners, and there promptly disposed of them by shooting them. On Tuesday last, at Meridian, Miss., a black desperado shoots the Judge in open court, whereupon there is, naturally enough, a terrible row, which culminates in the shooting of half a dozen negroes, and ends only in the expulsion of the Mayor from the town, and with the understanding that he is never to return. But why this expulsion and this understanding? For the unpardonable crime to the party expelled, as it appears, of being, as a Northern white man, elected by negro voters Mayor of a Southern town. We have reports of such Southern scenes of violence and bloodshed almost every day, and if they did not occur in such a variety of shapes and forms they would, from their frequent repetition, become as monotonous as the drunken orgies and brawls of Saturday night and Sunday morning in the slums of this city.

But what does all this signify? After such a four years' war as that of our late Southern rebellion can it be expected that the people subdued can quietly adapt themselves in five years, ten years or twenty years to a revolution which has torn up their political and social system by the roots? Can it be expected that the Southern whites, accustomed to rule under the constitution as masters, and to look upon their blacks as an inferior race and as slaves by divine authority—can it be supposed that because these whites have been subdued in war they will surrender their convictions, prejudices and principles as conditions of peace? No. In spite of your emancipation decrees and civil rights bills, and constitutional amendments establishing negro civil and political equality, the Southern whites do not believe in this equality, and they submit to it as the French submit to the loss of their Rhine territories—from necessity, and with the hope of satisfaction hereafter. How is this difficulty to be reached by acts of Congress, especially when all these Southern States have been restored as completely to their local rights in the Union as New York and New Jersey? What more can Congress do with the Ku Klux outthroats of North Carolina than with the roughs of New York city, now that Southern reconstruction is finished?

Let us see. The first section of the fourteenth amendment or article of the constitution ordains that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside;" that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Very good. But suppose this State, that State and other States pay no attention to this first section of the fourteenth article, what then? Why, then, the fifth section provides that "the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." Here we begin to see the scope of this amendment. Senator Morton is a good lawyer; General Butler is a sort of General Von Moltke among lawyers, in all the principles, strategy and tactics of the profession, and while Senator Morton is, with the advice and co-operation of General Grant, pursuing his Ku Klux investigation, General Butler, for the House, has a bill cocked and primed to meet these Ku Klux and other Southern outrages directed against the civil and political rights of the blacks.

To meet these Southern outrages? But how is this to be done? Take the State of Kentucky, for example. She has recognized the thirteenth amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery, and the fifteenth amendment, establishing negro suffrage; but she has not, they say, recognized and does not obey the supreme law as embodied in the fourteenth amendment, in relation to the equal civil rights

of the negroes. She denies, they tell us, to her black citizens the equal protection of her laws. What legislation, then, on the part of Congress will be appropriate to meet this case? That which the republican majority in each House may think proper. This is the scope of this fourteenth amendment, and we dare say that the purpose which lies behind this Ku Klux investigation of Senator Morton is a bill for the enforcement of this fourteenth article which will astonish all those Southern and Northern antediluvian politicians who still entertain the delusion that State sovereignty underlies the constitution. We are informed that a message to Congress from General Grant may be shortly expected on this subject suggesting the necessity of decisive measures. We are told that the resolution of the House for the adjournment of the session a few days hence has been laid aside in the Senate because General Grant, for various reasons, wishes the session prolonged, but particularly in view of some legislation against these Southern Ku Klux Klans.

We await some definite revelations upon this business. Meantime our whole political horizon looks lowering and stormy, and especially down South. The Southern States are apparently lost to the administration beyond any remedy from Congress. Whites and blacks within the limits of the late Southern confederacy are, so far as we can learn, in harmony—at least upon one thing—the repudiation of the national debt, or those taxes required to meet the costs of their subjugation. This is a bad sign for General Grant and a bow of promise to the flexible Northern democracy. Nor do we think that the demoralization among the Southern republicans will be mended by further repressive measures against States or communities, or classes or Ku Klux Klans from Congress. The Joint High Commission, the St. Domingo annexation and the Darien ship canal scheme promise to be high trump cards for the next Presidency; but this Ku Klux business, if taken in hand by Congress, we fear, will only make this Southern confusion worse confounded than ever, and concentrate the Presidential fight upon the never-ending blunders of Southern reconstruction. These things are certain, at all events, that the great body of the Southern whites now, as in the war of the rebellion, are opposed to General Grant, and that they have their laboring blacks within their reach as political allies; that the Northern democracy on these heavy national taxation are gathering strength, and that an appreciable lessening of these heavy taxation, more than any Ku Klux legislation, is needed to secure the re-election of General Grant and to secure the holders of the national bonds from the hazards of a sweeping political and financial revolution. We say a sweeping revolution, for with the overthrow of the party in power will not all its works be cast out, as by the will of the people? It is not the Ku Klux but the tax question that calls most urgently for a remedy from Congress.

Affairs in France.

On Tuesday last the Prussians delivered over to the French all the forts on the left bank of the Seine; by Saturday Versailles will be evacuated, and by the 19th inst. the neighborhood of Paris will be free from the presence of the Germans. While these movements are progressing on the German side it will be seen by referring to the cable news published on another page that the French leaders are not inactive. The appointment of General de Paladines to the command of the National Guard of Paris, though the source of some uneasiness to a portion of those who compose it, may be regarded as an evidence of a desire on the part of the republican government of France to bring order out of chaos and substitute organization and discipline for demoralization and insubordination. Every day of quiet adds to the security of the nation, proves the permanent establishment of the republic and strengthens the hands of the Thiers government. Reconstruction should now be the great aim of the public men of France, and the people should lend all the aid in their power to attain this end. We are free to confess that we fear the radical republicans more at the present time than we do either the imperialists or the monarchists. They can destroy the prospects of the republic for years to come if they give way to the rapid utterances which have characterized their course up to the present. Now is the moment for France. Never had she a fairer opportunity to lay the foundations of free institutions than at the present time. Let us hope she will profit by past experience and take advantage of the present opportunity.

BAVARIA AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—We publish this morning an item of news among our despatches which is possessed of much significance. It is stated that the elections in Bavaria have resulted in the choice of twenty-nine liberals and seventeen patriots. Some time ago it was announced that the ratification of the treaty whereby Bavaria becomes a part of the German empire was delayed until after the election because the government could not control a two-thirds vote in the old Chamber. The result, as given above, must be regarded as unfavorable to German unity. What is known as the "patriot" party of Bavaria favors the preservation of the absolute independence of the kingdom and is especially hostile to any closer alliance with Prussia now exists. As its representatives still control more than one-third of the Bavarian Chamber, and will be certain to vote against the treaty, Bavaria will have to remain out of the German empire, unless some political coup d'état is employed to effect the ratification of the treaty. As the matter stands now the result of the elections is a wet cloth thrown upon German unity.

CUBA.—By special telegram from the HERALD's correspondent in Havana we learn that the Spanish forces suffered a severe loss in their recent defeat near Mayari. We also hear that the radicals were successful in the Porto Rico election for deputies to the Cortes, and that serious disturbances, causing bloodshed, were occasioned thereby among the Spanish volunteers. The Captain General discontinued the action of the volunteers, and ordered them to store their arms in the barracks instead of retaining them in their houses.

THE ATLANTA INTELLIGENCE says tombstones are being stolen in Georgia. What is Georgia coming to?

The Joint High Commission—The Question of the Cession of Territory.

We have a special despatch by the Atlantic cable from our correspondent at London, giving a pretty full epitome of the tone of the London Times on the present prospects of the discussion before the Joint High Commission. The Times, in commenting upon the possible failure of the negotiations, owing to alleged intemperate demands on the part of some of our Senators, says:—"If a cession of territory is mooted the English Commissioners will take care that it is not mentioned twice." These are brave words. Bombastes Furioso could not have expressed himself more fiercely if he had come in actual contact with the enemy who "would his boots displace." They have that schoolboy rick about them which usually precedes juvenile fistuluffs in the playground. But, considering that the government for whom the Times speaks has within the past few months sold out her ancient ally for a mess of neutrality pottage, and has eaten Russian humble pie at the fierce call of her ancient enemy, it ill becomes her to put on so blustering an air in her dealings with us—another ancient enemy—who never came out of a war with her, even in our infant days, except as the victor. The Joint High Commission was formed at England's own request, as a tender of peace and good will, and as such it has been received by the American people. The members are even now dining and wining one another with an avidity that would long ago have floored Reverdy Johnson, and the goose that represents peace and harmony is popularly supposed to hang high. It is no time, therefore, for the big Waddilove of the school, whom all the smaller boys bag, to make any such playground threats.

The fact in regard to the cession of territory in payment of the Alabama claims is that we don't want any unwilling people annexed to us, and will not take, and never have taken an inch of territory by conquest. The cession of any portion of the British dominions under the pressure of our demands would be as much a conquest as the cession of Alsace to Germany under the pressure of her demands upon France. We want no such cession, and there has been nothing in the conduct of the American people to justify the London Times in such a bullying demurrer. Such highfliers as Chandler in the Senate may have let their spread eagle fly too high, but they do not aspire to anything more dignified or significant than buncombe. We believe, as everyone else on this Continent believes, the people of the New Dominion included, that all the British possessions are gravitating toward the United States, and that eventually every inch of territory in North America will rejoice under the one flag of the Union. We can wait if the British possessions can. It is no prime necessity for us to have Canada, but it is doubtful whether it is not already becoming a prime necessity for Canada to have us. The Fenian raids, the fishery troubles, the non-reciprocity of commerce, the disaffection of the anti-Confederates, are burdens and sores that have rendered Canada tender to the touch, and her only remedy for all these is comprised in the one word—annexation. But we are not the ones to feel galled. We have no need to wince. Our withers are unwrung; and as for us or our Commissioners insisting upon the cession of Canadian or any other territory, the London Times may rest assured that Canada will do the insisting before we take her.

No; we don't want Canada for our Alabama claims. We want cash—money down—and enough of it to replace every cent of damage that was done to us by the Alabama and the Shenandoah and the Florida, and all that fleet of pirates which England, following up her old game of money-making neutrality, built and launched and manned and sent to sea. She thought, with Lord John Russell, that "The Union was dissolved sine die," when she clinched us. But the Union was not dissolved. It is stronger now than ever. It has shown what it could do, and it demands satisfaction for these Alabama losses—satisfaction in full, without any offsets in Fenian raids or cotton loans.

PARIS STILL DISORDERLY.—Our special and general advices from Paris agree in representing affairs in that city as unfavorable to order. The National Guards seem bent upon a row. They have formed camps, supported by artillery, at Montmartre, Belleville, La Villette and other quarters of the city, with the evident purpose of resisting any attempt to disarm them. Our despatches refer to deplorable acts of violence, without mentioning any specific acts. Enough is said, however, to prepare us for news of a formidable outbreak on the part of the reds and a bloody collision between them and the troops. Well may the press (republican, we suppose) appeal to the rioters in behalf of order, on the ground that republican government is compromised by disorders. Nothing else can make certain the restoration of the empire or re-establishment of the kingdom than a continuance of scenes in Paris which are vaguely spoken of as terrible.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S SHYSTER CRUSADE.—As the tree is known by its fruit so the wisdom of and the necessity for the admirable charge of Judge Bedford in the General Sessions on Monday last is seen in the fact that it has already borne good fruit. The "shyster" crusade then opened has resulted in verifying one of the prophecies of the Judge—that probably before the jury would be discharged one or two "shyster" cases would be presented. This fulfillment was perhaps nearer than was at the time supposed, for yesterday the first gun in the "shyster" warfare was fired in open court. While this first victim of the inevitable is undergoing legal castigation it might be as well for others of that ilk to look upon their doom with the eyes of Captain Scott's coon, and come down at once.

CHOKED IN THE YOKK.—The proposition in our Legislature to make Decoration Day and St. Patrick's Day legal holidays.

MOST OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED Southern newspapers pay more attention to railroad jobs than they do to the gathering and publication of news. This is not the way to conduct a newspaper—North or South. Give news. We advise our Southern contemporaries that details of reported outrages received through other than our own special correspondents are not reliable.

The Recapturing of the Hudson.

The HERALD extracted yesterday from the Albany Journal, of the 6th inst., a vivid description of the scene at the breaking up and moving out of the ice last Sunday. Between Albany and Troy the ice had nearly disappeared before the weakened and melting mass gave way on Saturday, moving down and blocking up the Boston ferry cut, where it again became stationary, "but not without separating and dividing the immense field into thousands of huge and massive blocks." It must have been a fine sight when on Sunday first one portion and then another of the field gradually gave way and moved gracefully and safely down along the city front. "Without any of the piling or the usual damage resulting from the breaking up of the ice after a hard winter, it passed away, and the residents of the lower part of the city and along the docks felt relieved as they saw it glide so smoothly out." During winter the Hudson river, from its source in the Adirondacks to within a few miles of New York city, is entirely frozen over. Only five times for nearly forty years has the river been sufficiently clear of ice to admit of navigation throughout its whole navigable course—that is, from New York to Troy. Five times it has remained closed until April—in 1843 so late as April 13. Usually it has been opened in March, but only twice—in 1859 and 1862, on March 3—at an earlier date than in the present year. The breaking up has now occurred three weeks sooner than last year, and "old river men say it was the quietest and least dangerous that has occurred in many years." Albany and Troy may well be congratulated on having escaped the terribly destructive floods which generally accompany the breaking up of the ice. Even on Saturday the pressure of the great mass of ice at the Boston ferry cut was not sufficient to cause the water to rise more than a single foot. The snows had for some time been gradually melting and disappearing in the mountains, and this partly accounts for the fortunate and extraordinary absence of disastrous floods.

So soon as the ice still in the basin at Albany shall dissolve the various boats which have been locked up in it during the winter will be ready to take their share in the travel and traffic of the coming season. Overhauled and refitted, the floating palaces of the different steamboat companies will ere long carry passengers and freight either to Albany and Troy or to any and all points east, west and north-west, with which the steamers of the Hudson connect at Troy by means of the Rensselaer and Saratoga, the Vermont Central, the Rutland and Burlington and Grand Trunk railroads, and at Albany by means of the New York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Albany and Susquehanna railroads. The boats accommodate each from five hundred to eight hundred passengers, and in summer are usually crowded to their utmost capacity. It has been estimated that the aggregate of freight carried by the New York and Troy, the People's and the Albany day lines average nearly a million dollars in value daily. The railroad freights and fares and the prices of country produce must at once be cut down by the early opening of river navigation, and the revival of the spring trade will be hastened forward at least three weeks by it. Already the most encouraging indications of an exceptionally gay and prosperous season begin to be manifested by our crowded hotels and streets and our busy counting rooms, stores and wharves. With each successive year we have to chronicle the opening of navigation on the Hudson as an event of increasing importance not only to the people of this city and State, but to countless inhabitants of the States east, north and west of us.

ELLA CARROLL'S WAR CLAIM.—Ella Carroll makes a pretty clear case of a claim on Congress for plans and suggestions made to the federal authorities during the late rebellion. We think, however, she lacked wisdom in not accepting the offer of five thousand dollars in liquidation of her demands. If she intends to keep up the fight for a hundred thousand dollars she is in danger of being gobbled up by the insatiable lobby or claim lawyers, and come out at the little end of the horn. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The memories of gallant and patriotic services during the war are, unfortunately, gradually becoming more and more obliterated, and therefore we admonish the fair claimant in the case before Congress to take what she can get, and not run the risk of losing all.

IN THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE on Tuesday, according to the Providence Journal, several measures were advanced "one stage." It is not long since nothing but stages were advanced through "Little Rhody."

THE MANURE QUESTION, thanks to the glimpse of the hereafter which the HERALD gave several members of the Board of Health who were going astray, has been settled by that body with a righteous deference to the absolute needs of our citizens. The Sanitary Committee yesterday reported very stringent measures, providing that all ordinances relative to the removal of manure heaps from the city limits be rigidly enforced, and that no manure dumps other than boats or vessels would be permitted; all others to be removed by May 1. These measures, after a short debate, were carried.

THERE IS SOME TROUBLE in Massachusetts about paying the State income tax. The Boston Advertiser says:—"This tax is most unequal." So are most incomes. Pay up, ye solid men of the Hub, and don't vomit to your country seats and thereby avoid all taxes!

ANOTHER NEW HAMBURG RAILWAY TRAP IN EMBRYO.—The attention of the officers of the Harlem Railroad is called to the rickety and dangerous condition of the bridge at 104th street. The slightest divergence or swaying of trains—which is so likely to occur at a time like this, when the frost is coming out of the ground—as they pass each other at this point, is likely to produce a catastrophe so frightful as to throw the New Hamburg slaughter entirely in the shade. A number of correspondents have called our attention to this subject, and we in turn invite the immediate attention of the railroad managers to it, Commodore Vanderbilt among the rest.

A PATENT HASH MACHINE is wanted in Mississippi. Apply at Meridian for six days.

England's Diplomacy During the War.

One of our cable despatches published this morning gives a chapter on English diplomacy during the war in France. Immediately on the arrival of the Duc de Broglie in London he addressed a communication to Earl Granville, complaining of the indifference exhibited by the British government to the fate of France, and asking the intervention of England for a prolongation of the armistice and for a reduction of the war indemnity, then fixed at six thousand millions of francs. Earl Granville declined acting in the matter of the armistice, but forwarded a despatch to Versailles urging a reduction of the indemnity on the ground that France could not pay the sum demanded. The despatch might as well have remained in London, for Odo Russell says that when he received it for the intervention had passed. He believes, however, that Count Bismarck must have received a duplicate despatch, as the sum originally named as an indemnity was reduced. We doubt exceedingly if Bismarck was in any way influenced by the representations of England. The fact is that British diplomacy during the Franco-Prussian war has given satisfaction to neither party. Bismarck says it was tricky and evasive, and the French declare that it was first hostile to them and subsequently indifferent. Instead of retaining the friendship of both nations, or, at least, of making one of them a firm friend and ally, England has succeeded in drawing upon herself the hostility of France and Germany alike. The same result attended her diplomacy during our rebellion. The feeling in the South against her was only less bitter than in the North. A moral may be drawn from the unfavorable situation in which the British government is placed. It is that in times of war openly avowed hostility or friendship for one or the other of the belligerents is better than a neutrality which aims to encourage and condemn each, thereby inflicting injury on both.

SUSPENSION OF THE GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORTS.—The whole community, especially its mercantile, maritime and agricultural classes, are naturally incensed at the abrupt suspension of the government weather reports, the importance of which was just beginning to be duly appreciated by them. The Western Union Telegraph Company has done commendable service by transmitting these reports for three months without remuneration. No company can be expected to do such a service for the public without a reasonable compensation. But if it should prove impossible to negotiate for its being done on reasonable terms there remains a final remedy which must inevitably be employed, and the adoption of which will only be hastened by parsimonious action and high-handed measures on the part of the telegraph companies. This remedy will be the passage of an act by Congress conferring upon it the control of all the telegraph and railway companies in the country and effectually preventing them from becoming odious and insufferable monopolies.

RHODE ISLAND is making a start toward the improvement of her internal fisheries. Are clambakes on the bay included? "What cheer?"

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND "THE FRIENDLY SONS."—If the bill to make St. Patrick's Day a public holiday has failed in becoming a law the national pride which all Irishmen feel in celebrating the day shall never fail. The love for old Ireland and her patron saint "was never less nor can be more" than in the present day. The pride and the love are spontaneous, now as they ever have been, and shall ever continue to be, and the idea of making it a compulsory holiday was naturally scouted by all true Irishmen. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will assemble as usual to honor the day, to "drown the shamrock," to say a kind word for the "ould sod"—in fact, to sing its praises and its old renown. No society or class of Irishmen celebrates the 17th of March more enthusiastically or more patriotically than the Friendly Sons, even though all political questions, either of the past, the present or the future are religiously tabooed.

THE Boston Journal says:—"Our people might as well be preparing themselves for a sort of tidal wave of enthusiasm in favor of the annexation of St. Domingo when the Commissioners return." Can the dumb talk or the deaf hear? How is that for the High St. Domingo Commission?

TESTING A NEW ARTICLE OF CABINET WARE.—The trial of the Indian Bureau.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Commander McCreery, of the United States Navy, is temporarily stationed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Wendell Phillips is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.
General James S. Whittey, of Boston, is among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. D. A. Van Mamer, of Omaha, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Mr. David A. Wells, ex-Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.
John D. Perry, of St. Louis, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Morton, of Springfield, Mass., is temporarily at the St. James Hotel.
John R. Carpenter, a heavy stock dealer from Texas, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. John A. Poor, ex-Member of Congress, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General McCook, of Ohio, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

CORONER KEANAN yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall in the case of James Clegg, the lad twelve years of age, who was killed some days ago in front of premises 60 Johnson street by a milestone falling on him. The jury did not find that blame attached to any one. Deceased lived with his parents at 102 Washington street.

Charles Henry, a man twenty-one years of age, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital from the effects of having one of his legs crushed on the 21st ult. by being run over by a greenhorn car, of which he was driver. Immediately after the accident Henry was brought to this city and taken to the house of some friends, 237 Spring street, where, after remaining a week, he was removed to the hospital. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

On Friday night last Patrick Murphy, residing at 455 West Sixteenth street, was dangerously stabbed in the left breast by an Italian musician. While passing the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon officer White, of the sixteenth precinct, arrested a band of musicians, one of whom, named Jean Battiste Jambore, was identified by a friend of Murphy's, who was with him at the time, as the party who committed the assault. Jambore was taken under the care of a physician, who has hopes of his recovery.